PRODUCERSON STATE C. Miller, Book.

commonwed in moon, in the presence of the papels of commonwed in moon, in the presence of the papels of commonwed in the City. Among the generation protection which is not the common of the common printing of the common parties of the common

cho compromi speciment, a farge non-

The order of extraorative were read by Mr. Robert D. The order of extraorative of Arrangements. The previous of the Committee of Arrangements the previous of an adversary which follow, were delicated the highest as three fell from the lips of the speakers, by the Rev. Dr. Waitweight. History of the Docume of Test, according to the anti-case as follows: The descript proper, and agreeable the precessors and examples of hole writ, that in all our many we also call our previous gift, to direct as with his most every good and previous gift, to direct as with his most every good and previous gift, to direct as with his most every good and previous gift, to direct as with his most every good and previous when we are now assembled to be come never of a building which is to be appropriated as most important disparcement of Christian branevolunce.

who when we pray, both taught us to say "Our Father "the art in Heaven.
Here followed the Lord's Prayer, and the Benediction.] De Harvey P Feet. President of the Institution, made he excelled and fellow labours in the Cause of Humanity. In the occasion that has drawn us together—the laying of the occasion that has drawn us together—the laying of the occasion that has drawn us together—the laying of the occasion that has drawn us together—the laying of the corner stone of a new building for the New-York Institution for the instruction of the Deaf and Dumb-linging to our consideration both the rapid expansion of ar City, which has conveiled a removal of the Institution itself, demand ag more specious accommodations than that site, ample as it was once deemed, could afford, there is much be force anew on our attention the wonderful progress so then beasted of, as emphatically characteristic of the Institution than the century—more emphatically, of our own favored had.

The progress is not manifested alone in the colossal proth of cities and states, which, from small and feeble legistings, are rising up with magical celerity to rival the readest cities and the most towering empires of the Old Werds not alone in the spread of free principles of government, in the swelling tide of public and private wealth, if the grand achievements of science and mechanical stall. Other indications of progress there are, yet more surky of an enlightened, philanthropic and Christian peaks, more greatlying to those who believe in the fature inpresement and high destinies of the human race. Our across and colleges, our asylums for the unfortunate and infected—in short, all the means for the more equal diffusion of intelligence and happiness, share in the onward lagis.

se of intelligence and happiness, share in the onward in the.

Of this gratifying fact, a multifude of illustrations will radily occur to you. The remarkable success and prospring of our own Institution is not one of the least siriking, and if we review the multiplication and growth of kinded institutions in almost all Christian countries, we stall find strong confirmation of the belief that the intellectal need and religious progress of the present age, at least faily keep pace with its national advancement, and fat there is, in the whole, nothing to discourage the consistery belief that God is preparing the world for that milleaum which is to come in His own groot time.

Les than three centuries have clapsed since the first records efforts were made, cotemporaneously by Pedro Pace, a Spanish monk, and Joshim Pasck, a German past, to lead to the light of knowledge and religion some two of those of our unfortunate fellow men whom the depretion of speech and hearing had shut out of the pale of exist and religious privileges, during so many thousand year. Less than one century has nassed since the hone-

ious privileges, during so many thousand an one century has passed since the bene-denying De L Epec founded the first instiyear. Less than one century has passed since the benevolets and self-denying De L Epec founded the first institution, devoting to it both his life and his own private feture, for the free instruction of the Deaf and Dumb; and aiready there are in Europe and America two hun dred such institutions, all but ten or twelve of which have suring up within the last fifty years. And though the elect institution for the Deaf and Dumb on this side of the Adantic, that of Hartford, is but a year coller than our two and our own has numbered only just half as many years as are usually reckoned to the life of man, there are now sixteen such institutions in as many States of the limin, all supported mainly by appropriations from the State Treasuries. More than half of these were create within the last ten years. Nine States, which have as yet no institutions for Deaf Mutes within their case all, and in others a large proportion of their indigent Deaf and Dumb in a school in some neighboring State. There is, we rejoice to say, scarcely a State in the Cales, of any considerable population and resources, that has not fully or in part acknowledged the claims of this individual and an appropriation of the population to the nears of intellectual and spiritual life. In the number of lepts under instruction the increase has been equally ensuring. Twenty one years ago all the American shools for the Deaf and Dumb, then six in number, continued barrely four hundred pupils six sevenths of whom we from States north and east of the Potomac, leaving still unprovided for nearly or quite one-half of the Deaf guites in the Eastern and Middle States while south of the Potomac and west of the Alleghanies, Deaf Mutes to them the advantages of education were accessible formed are enceptions to the general depletable doom of their capanions in misfortune. Ten years later the number of pupils had risen for the Deaf in the cause has the availage of education were accessible formed as the straingly deep merged in our own and one in Virginia chesting t

espanions to the general depleation does of their espanions in misfortune. Ten years later the number of blook in actual operation had not increased lone in this state having been merged in our own and one in Virginia spendia the interval, but the number of pupils had risen to in linding the interval, but the number of pupils in our sixteen in single. The present number of pupils in our sixteen in single in the property of the pupils in our sixteen in single and the pupils in our sixteen in single are the pupils in our sixteen in single are the pupils in our sixteen in single having doubled and of schools more than doubled which the last ten years. Though m some of the remote and spaniely settled hate sching, or comparatively little, has yet been done; and is some old and populous once. I regret to say, the problem is yet very innedequate, yet when we look at the last just stated, and remember that also the term of instruction has been everywhere extended from the three years first deemed enough, till now our own State and sinc others allow from seven to ten years in certain cases; we have abundant encouragement to hope that the time is not remote when in all the States of our Tinton—may I not say in all Christian lands, as now in our own State, and worn, of our sixter States, and in some of our Tentonic centries of Enrope—the high and haly law will be recognised and practically carried out; that every child enpable distruction has a claim on the community for the best

with do our sister states, and in some of our Tentonic toutries of Europe—the high and holy law will be recognized and practically carried out; that every child expable it instruction has a claim on the community for the best bests of moral and mental calivation.

Our own great and prosperous State stands. I rejoice to be a stand of the prosperous State stands. I rejoice to be a stand of the provisions in behalf of the deaf and damb. The Institution which has grown up under her festering tree is nearly equal, in number of pupils, to that of Lordon, ing the largest in the world; and in that respect at least is at in advance of every other similar institution on either ide of the Atlantic; and its conductors have zealously shored with what degree of success it does not become not pupils and in the requisition of usefulness, all the means of mental, moral and religious education.

Through the efforts of a few philanthropic men, nearly it of a loan have reased from their labors, the "New York" latitution for the Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb "we have presented in April, 1817, and opened for the recognized planting in the planting of the state of the state of the recognized from the City, were derived from private behavior of the State. A rapid increase in the number of papils, and a still more rapid increase in appeal to the Legislature for ide. Not was this appeal made in vain. The evidence presented to the Legislature by a delegation of dimentors, for ide. Not was this appeal made in vain. The revidence presented to the Legislature by a delegation of dimentors, for ide. Not was this appeal made in vain. The evidence presented to the Legislature by a delegation of dimentors, for ide. Not was this appeal made in vain. The evidence presented to the State. awakened a warm interest and sympathy, tentined by a prompt donation of the though of the safe in the State.

The city of the particular changes of the first, there has been to vesses, when we would in the cases of home changes in the arrival the agree of the control of the first of the particular of the first of the particular of the bload and through have sing brown added thread donarious in the qualities were for the interaction of the bload, the n. bed of the interaction of the bload and the control of the cost and dynah first manifest of the cost and the cost

Meantime the City, which twenty years ago lay in distant prospect from our upper windows, was shooting forth its roots, in the form of canals and railroads, and lines of occan steamers, and expanding with a growth that outran the expectations of the most sanguine. Without increasing need of ample space for fresh air, and the out-door recreations of so many youth, the space available for our purposes was becoming more restricted. Where recently had been only swamps, pastures and woods, streets were opening and lines of buildings going up all around us. The period seemed not remote when a deuse population would purse upon us on every side. We had, by incurring a considerable debt, secured, as we hoped, grounds large enough for the necessary uses of the Institution, and the indispensable out door exercise of the pupils, but the opening, against our earnest remonstrances, of a wide street through the whole length of those grounds, entirely marring them for our purposes, and the prospect that yet another would be ordered, perhaps destroying the safe and easy communication between the different parts of the establishment, convinced us that it was invans to stempt to stam the flood of improvement, and that our best plan was aspeedy removal while an eligible site could be eccured on fair terms, and near enough to the business center of the City for necessary communication, yet not so near that the Institution would, at least in our day, be again driven forth by the pressure of the advancing City.

I have spoken of the sixty pupils who were present at the lexice of that corner stone twenty six years ago. You

Institution would, at least in our day, be again driven forth by the pressure of the advancing City.

I have spoken of the sixty pupils who were present at the laying of that corner stone twenty six years ago. You will have a clearer idea of the growth of the Institution when you look to that group of our present pupils, two hundred and seventy seven in number, exclusive of several dear must teachers and employes. There you see deaf mutes from almost every county in our great State, from several other States, and from the Eritish Provinces. White some are children of wealthy parents, by far the larger number must have remained without instruction had not the helping hand of the State or of the City been extended to them in their need, bringing hope and joy to hundreds of affilied families. In the beaming countenances of those veiceless children and youth you may read the interest they take in this occasion—looking foward as most of them do to happy years of social communion, and preclous apportunities of improvement in the fair and spaceous edifice which they already see in imagination towering before them. And with this feeling is one of pleasure and gratitude, not less deep because silent, to find that, lonely and neglected as they once decimed themselves, they and their concerns can awaken in the better portion of the community such an interest as draws to this remote spot an assembly like that they see around them; such good will and benevolent feeling as they read in the faces of all present.

good will and benevelent feeling as they read in the solution of all present.

Fell of granulation and good angury is this occasion for all the friends of the Institution. Of its permanent existence, its continued prosperity, we have, indeed, never permitted ourselves to donat. But standing here, with God's past providential dealings to the Institution fresh in our recollection, and fooking granul abroad, we cannot but, feel that He has new cast our let in one of the pleasant places of the earth. In these ample grounds, with choice of san or shade, with store of fruit in their season, and places of the earth. In these ample grounds, with choice of sun or shade with store of frui in their season, and apportunity for healthful out door labor; with this varied and magnificent panorama spread second, the highes rich in historical associations, tempting the adventurous fact of youth, the broad river bearing on its bosom the greatest interior commerce in the world, presenting an ever-varying scane of interest, in such a home as this, surely our pupils will find whatever aid and incentive any location and scenery can give to physical development, mental activity and moral clavation, and with these, happiness with God's blessing will be in their compower.

How belef seems the time since river and shore were a vast solitude, the stealthy step of the savage through the wolf, the water rarely disturbed by his light cause. Not greater is the change to this full and overflowing evidence of civilization population and wealth, than is that change from the dull blank of ignerance to the full development of intelligence, and of moral and religious fooling which has rejoiced the hearts of so many analous parents of dear

in the dail blank of ignerance to the full development of elligence, and of moral and religious feeling which has deed the hearts of so many acribous parents of deal dress which is exemptified in so many of our pepth, and so heart will have be wrought till that millenial ried shall arrive when if there shall yet remain any de-ved of speech and hearing, every parent will be quali-t to minister to their intellectual and spiritual neces-

for to minister to their intollectual and spritual mones site a.

Till that happy time shall come, let us, gentlemen of the Burri of Directors and Tunchers of the Institution, relying on the sympathy and aid of all riseads of humanity, let us laker, faithering now at temperary difficulties, as horomen the descendants of those who fought and blad on these hights, zeniously as horomen Christians who for the walm of so many humanity and scores the first inner who for the walm of so many humanity and scores the first inner who for the walm of so many humanity and scores to the favor who have a spraily prespect ony past labors, and who has and the windomaster and activity place shall be glad for them, and the descent and relatively prespect ony past labors, and who has not if the descent and the chart of the shall those on a humanitally, and rejone even with loy and singing. Then when of the blind shall be opened, and the care of the whole and the tong as of the dame dail sing.

By Welmore then you of the dame dail sing.

By Welmore then read before from the various invited general as follows:

Breeze of Brown Your Pascoryer Pascorem:

Res. If P Pasc By Brow Res. Pascoryer Pascorems:

Apasie, though the passes to be presented in the case of the beautiful to the same to be a laborated of the laboration of the laboration of the pascons of the same to be processed of the same to be according to the same and the carriers of the same and the laboration of the same and the laboration of the same of the carriers of the same of the sam

to the Company of the bonne and bindross which I receive a capture for the literature are by their increase.

The Directors are by their increase.

The process of the company of the same are proceeding to the capture of the capture

that to particular the control of the denoming of my regret that year the professions senagements deprive me of the gradination of the gradination

en the interesting occasion of a ring the local stat Damb, at Washing"ton Grayen due to meterotism of the Dead stat Damb, at Washing"ton Hughes," on the 17th Irea.

I thesh you mass sincerely for this manifestation of the favorable
regards of yourself and your floard; and do sacrey you it would give
me great pleasure the with you on an occasion as deeply linteresting
to his ments.

You have been pleased to allude to post "official services" in behalf of one of the most mobb charities of the day. This I always held to be a word of dairy on behalf of the State, and not
of alms and most eliciently and effectively has our great and greepersons State performed its part thus far, and should not be seen to
halter in any respect in reard to the future. But it is not to the
State allow thus your robbe institution once the foundation and all the
elements for use-frileses tignow possesses. But this is not that it us for
me to particularize. The event so such to be countenanced evicace
a prosperity in the oblishe of the Institution very grouplying to every
humane cliers and blashy facus has prosperious and postnetive of
That the tuture with your all of any progress, no one will do but,
and with the calarged accommodation to be afforded by your new
may of tidently satisfyste the testy given for instruction, we
may of the control of the deep respectation of its
between the work of the prospecty of the institution
over which you have as long and efficiently presided.

Alleany, Monday, Nov. 21, 1833.

Mr Israel Russell then read the following list of articles

15. Day, 1644.
4. Thirty-third report, containing a report of a visit to lead out for the hermorism of the designed down in France, Italy Switzer-lend, Relation and Great Britain, by Harvey P. Poet, President of the Board, 1850.

the Beard, 1851
A flirity-fourth-port, for the year 1852.
A flirity-fourth-port, for the Year 1852.
A flirity-fourth-port, for the Year-York Institution for the Instruction of the deaf and comb. December 22, 1856, containing the proceedings of the dedication of the charet.
Address delivered in Commons Hall, at Raleigh, on the occasion of laying the corner-stone of the North Carolina Institution for the Instruction of the deaf and dumb, April 14, 1868, by Harvey P. E. Course of instruction for the Deafand Dumb. by Harrey P. Pool.

and So. 150.

11. Princeedings of the Second Convention of American Instructors of the Desf and Dumb, held at the American Asylum for the Desf and Dumb, Harrison, Connection, on the 37th, 25th, 3th Aug. 1251.

11. American annals of the Dest and Dumb, volume V. No. 4. Hast-

July, 1855. By-laws, &c., for 1830, 1815 and 1853, together with all the Acta e Legislature, the names of all the Officers and Directors of the

the Leguature in manica of at the Origina and Science in the Copy of wood engaging by eight pupils, July 8, 1853.

5. Copy of wood engagings by eight propils, July 8, 1853.

5. Likerway of De Witt Clinton, hast President of the Institution.

5. Likerway of the Rev. James Milnor, D. D., President of the Institution from 1855 to 1855, presented by Sarad Rossell.

5. Elevation and ground plans, with a description of the buildings. Manual of the Common Council for 1530, presented by D. T. Laws and Onlinearen and

Natistine, Peg. 18. Laws and Ordinances of the Corporation, presented by D. T. Valentine, Ecq. 19. Map of the City of New-York for 1853, folded.
19. Map of the State of New-York for 1853.
20. Likeness of Gen. Washington, with his Facewall Address, the Declaration of Independence, and the Constitution of the United States presented by Israel Russell.
20. Statement of the United States Geness for 1850.
24. American coins for 1853, from half cent up to one dollar.
25. Homon cains insend during the Rapiable of 1888, presented by B. R. Wintleop.
26. Bronze medials of Gilbert Steart and Washington Allston, presented by Andrew Washes.
27. New-York City Directory for the year 1768, presented by Proper M. Wetmone.
28. New York Directory for 1853-54, presented by Chas. R. Rode.

ew-York Directory for 1253-54, presented by Chas. R. Rode. New-York Directory for two-sq. presented by Conk. A. Look.
Capits of all the evening papers of Monday, 21st Nov., 1851anny Part, New-York Consourceal, date line, New-York Kernady
even New-York Learning Trone, December Mercur.
Copies of all the morning papers of Tuesday, Nov. 21, 1853Jack Jaurnai of Commerce, New-York Expens, Morning Currier,
New-York Enquirer, The Sun, New-York Headal, New-York Teol.
New-York Bright Trone, Daily National Democrat, True National
evenst, The Day Book, by female compositors, and others.

The Mayor then performed the ceremony of laying the one, after which he said:

The Mayor then performed the ceremony of laying the stone, after which he said:

My Furrans: The occasion which has called us together is one of peculiar interest, and I am happy to see it honored by the presence of so many of my fellow citizans. The listitution, the corner stone of which has now been laid, is intended for the instruction of those unfortunates upon whem the aftiring hand of God has been laid, in depriving them of their speech and hearing. Time was, my friends, and that not far remote, when one thus situated was removed from shneet all intercourse with the outer world, save by such signs as Neture may have taught. And there were intelligable only to the few who might perhaps be bought in daily contract with the form Mate. Thanks, thowever, to the many noble philanthrepists, who have, I may almost say, taught the Dumb to speak, and enabled the Deaf to hear. The Mate is now, by the aid of Institutions like this, brought in communion with his fellow man. The germs of that intellect, planted by the Afmighty are here footered, cherished, and nourished until maturity of growth canadics its possessor to assume his rank among growth enables its possessor to assume his rank among a fellow men, and to become useful and intelligent

of growth enables its possessor to assume his rank among his follow men, and to become usoful and intelligent citizers.

But it is not my place to expalities upon the objects or benefits of such an institution. The duty devolving upon me discharged, I thail now give way to the elequent speckers who are to follow.

The Rev Dr Adams was next jutroduced, and said:
My Parishie. I can conceive of no reason why I chould have been requested to add anything to the interesting addresses which have already been made, rather than others of my associates in the Board of Directors, except it has been thought that some teatingsy from one of my profession was not altogether inappropriate or unbacking to the occasion. Altor His Honor in Chief Magiletias of our Mani-lipil Government has spoken of the relation of this occasion to the forms and philia-dropy of the Chief allow the associated to be harded stalements, which belongs to the associated bis historic stalements, which belongs to the services of this day. I may not be according to the consistency of the law of the services of this day. I may not be according to the consistency of the Chief and of the bearings of this consistency of the Chief and on the consistency of the Chief and the formal in the law of the consistency of the Chief and anything of the consistency of the consistency of the Chief of the consistency of the consistency of the chief of the model in the Chief of the consistency of the chief of consistency of the chief of the mathematics of mathie according to the consistency of the chief of consistency and the beaut of material the white according to the consistency of the chief of consistency and the chief of the material for the school of chiefs and the chief of chief of the c

who had be genored charge of the claims of t of copies and delight when the Board that we make his industrial to be altern and the boards and sheetwist industrial to find the property of the control of

ons import.

Who made the world !" was the question once proposed.

But boy in the Institution. Without an instant's to a little boy in the Institution. Without an instant's delay the chalk had repidly traced the answer:

"In the beginning God created the Heavens and the

earth."

"Why did Jeens come into the world!" was the next question proposed. With a smile of gratitude the little fellow wrote in reply:

"This is a faithful saying," &co The astonished visitor, desirous of testing the religious nature of the popil to the utmest, ventured at length to ask,

"Why were you born deaf and dumb, when I can both hear and speak!" With the sweetest and most touching expression of meck resignation on the face of the boy, the rapid chalk replied:

expression of meek resignation in the sight."

Even so, Pather, for it seemeth good in the sight."

Even so, Pather, for it seemeth good in the service of taking part in the service.

expression of meck resignation on the face of the boy, the rapid chalk replied:

Even so, Fether, for it seemeth good in thy sight.

We rejoice in the privilege of taking part in the services of this occasion. We count it a pleasantthing to be present at the beginning of an edifice, where ample aceramolations shall invite multindes of the additionally its festering care. We welcome them not only to a safe shelter, to kindly protection, to useful arts, but to the toachings and consolations of religion. We congratulate those who will come after us, afflicted like those who are now with us, in the advertages which will accrue to those from what we have founded to day. Now let Knowledge and Religion receive and educate them on these pleasant lawns—let their playful feet find recreation long after our own have rested from the pilgrimage of life. Here may God speak to them in the vision of the morning, and of the stars; and within the chapel to be consecrated to His wership may generations be prepared for the Temple on high, where no tangue is silent and no car is deaf.

Mr. Lawrent Clerc, a teacher of the Hartford Asylum, was the next speaker. He addressed the concourse in the sign language; his gesticulations were remarkably impassioned, and his feateres almost spoke his meaning. Mc. Gallandet transinted some portions of his aidress to the effect, that he first came to New York 35 years ago, whon it was a small place. In Hartford was established the first Institution in America for the instruction of deaf mutes, this was about the time he came here; there were but few pupils in the Institution then. The Institution in New York was ground to think that in a few years, there were but few pupils in the Institution when the here of the province of the was proud to the park, and thence further up town, and now here lated in this country; but he hoped this would not make people proud, or forget that it was the gift of God. He urged that the efforts now so stremmanly being made should not be relaxed until others were read

THE MISSIONARY SOCIETY OF THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

This important Association which, with its related Society in England, has its branches in almost every corast of the world, held its annual meeting for the election of its nanogers for the ensuing year, at the Mission rooms in Mulbery-st., Monday afternoon.

On the motion of Francis Hall, Esq., Dr. Baugs was called to the chair, and after the appointment of tellurs, the hallets were counted with the following result, there being thirty two clerical and thirty two lay members to be cleared:

distriy after the election, the new Board convened -It imediately after the election, the new Board convened and called Kev. Bishop Janes to the chair, when, on mo-tion, the following gentlemen were unanimously elected officers of the Board for the ensuing year: Bishop Waugh, President: Bishops Morris, 1st Vice-President: Janes, 2d do.: Scott, ad do.: Simpson, 4th do.; Beker, 4th do.: Ames, 6th do.: Rev. Heman Bangs, 7th do.; Stephen Mattindale, 4th do. Kev. J. P. Durbin, D.D. Carpenonding Sacratars

 Stephen Martindele, 8th do. Rev. J. P. Durbin, D. D. Corresponding S. Rev. Thomas Carlton, Tressurer. Lercy Swormstead, Assistant Trensurer. Mr. J. B. Edwards, Recording Socretary. HARLEM RAILROAD-CHANGE OF ROUTE.

HARLEM RAILROAD—CHANGE OF ROUTE.

At 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon a committee of the Arsistant Aldermen assembled in their chamber to hear the epinions of the property-holders in Crosby, Elm. Bleecker, Bond. Great Jones, La Fayette, Prime and Marion-sia, opposed to the resolution lately passed by the Board of Aldermen, which gave to the New York & Harlem Railroad Company parmission to lay down a double track to be constructed with a grouved rail and even with the street, from their depot in Elm et through Elm et to Howard et, through Howard et with a single track to Grosbyst, ap Crosbyst, to Eleccher et, and through Bleecker et, to connect with their double track in the Bowery, returning down from the Bowery through Prince et. to Marion et. through Marion et. to Elm et., and through Elm et. to the depot, with a continuation of the track through Elm et. to the depot, with a continuation of the track through Prince et. to Crosbyst, with the privilege of continuing said tracks across Bond and Great Jones ets. (if they can obtain the right of way between those streets) to La Fayette-place, and through La Fayette-place, and through La Fayette-place and Astor place to their tracks in the Howary, and that the said Company have permission to connect said tracks with any property held by them for dept purpose, by saitable turnous, and the continue directly through from Crosby to Canal et, if they can procure the right of way.

The first speaker, Mr. Natham, protected against the adoption of the resolution, in the name of the Hebrew Compregation in Crosby et. They had erected a place of worship in a quiet street, and did not wish to have their religious services on Sunday disturbed.

A property holder in Grand et, also protested.

Henry Kipp presented several politions against the property holder in Grand et, also protested.

Henry Kipp presented several politions against the property holder in Grand et also protested.

Henry Kipp presented several politions against the property holder in Grand et also protested.

Henry

for up-town? If in the wide Bowery the raircoad was a nuisance, smoly it must be a greater nuisance in these narrow streets.

Mr. Carolly, in energetic language, and in behalf of the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum in Prince st., as well as for himself, protested. He wished to know what good these calironds had ever done to the City, that private persons should suffer for their sake? [Applause.]

Mr. Burtine, as the representative of seven houses and lots in Howardst, and other streets, protested. If this resolution passed he would immediately sell his property for one half its present value.

Wm. Channesy, Lofsyetta place, protested, because it was against the public voice and all individual interests. It was cummon, he said, for the Conneil to consult the citizens when an improvement was contemplated. No positions had been soid by the inhabitants of these streets to the Conneil to favor of this measure; on the contrast, the vast majority, if not all of them, were opposed to it. He reads not consider why, because the wide street a railwad was a missance, it should be removed to a mercons street. If the callend most continue let it stay in the Howery, the contemplated enlargement of which might enable is citizens in andrer the indicate.

John M. Hrewe, Kim et., protested.

A readout of Cross at protested, and was instantly instantly the value of the property holders when a measure we did not have.

have. But strongly protested. Nignoral of ten property before Lowerd, ware equinet it. As a Character protested. Property, he affirmed, would not be worth one half in present valual it has resolution possed. Wer. I can, Mr. I willing. D. Hading, and a good man above come we did not been probagal in accession. The Fev. Its Spring manh on side abbreve against the preparal mesers.

On spring prevents up from giving a report of the remarks of the numerous aposture, every non-of-when

The following was the codes to which they appeared the John Walsh, Elm at the Trustee of the Preshyterian

NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC COMMITTEE.

This Committee met last evening at the Stayvesant Institute for the purpose of making arrangements for the meeting of the "National Democracy" to be held on this evening at Metropolitan Hall. Ald, Barr, as Claiman of the Committee announced that letters had been received from Francis B. Cutting, Hiram Walbridge, and other influential men. Members both of Senate and Congress would be present. The financial business of the Committee was then entered on, and before it was concluded a peper was just into the hands of Ald, Barr, who, on realing it, stated that it was a telegraphic dispatch just received from Commodore Stockton, saying that his would be present at "the glorification meeting to be held on this "evening at Metropolitan Hall." This announcement was received with loud cheers, as a matter of course, and there being no other business but that of detail and preparing for the receting, our reporter left.

YOUNG MEN'S NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC CLUB. In the absence of the President, Mr. G. Godfrey Grunther, as First Vice President, took the chair. There were a great number of new members admitted. The chief object of the meeting seemed to be to make arrangements for "The Gorification Meeting," as they called it. It was announced that Mayor Westervelt had accepted the honor of Acting Chairman of the meeting. The names of the members was then begun to be called over, and each was requested to come up and pay his dues, and the meeting then adjourned.

UNIVERSAL DEMOCRATIC MEETINGS.

A meeting of the Ingraham Committee took place last evening at 7 o'clock, at No. 413 Broadway, Mr. Morange in the Chair: H. Forbes, Scoretary.

The smeunt collected was found to be sufficient for the Medal, and the subscription list was closed. The accounts will be open for inspection by all who have subscribed to the testimonial when finished.

Mr. Casali, the artist, was precent, and Messra. Foresti and Forbes were directed by the Committee to superintend the completion of the work. The Medal, when finished, is to be exhibited at the Crystal Palace. The Committee then adjourned.

tend the completion of the work. The Medal, when finished, is to be exhibited at the Crystal Palace. The Committee then adjourned.

A meeting of the Society of Universal Democratic Republicanism took place last evening at No. 413 Browlivar, when Professor Foresti was called to the Chair. The Society had been scarcely called to order, when persons came in with subscriptions for the Ingraham Testimonial, and on learning that the subscription lists were already closed, and that the Ingraham Committee had adjourned, were much embarrassed with their contributions. Mr. Peterson (ascellect) insisted upon being heard and his subscription being received, but he was declared to be out of order. The business of the Society then proceeded.

The Secretary informed the society that no further information had been procured respecting the case of D Clusch, arrested at Hamburgh—Hamburgh was a free city—governed by its Senate, the Prussian frontier did not touch that of the little republic. There could be no doubt that the conduct of the authorities of Hamburgh had been given to the arrest, and the responsibility of permitting it to fall on them. On motion of the Secretary, that a committee of lawyers be appointed to report on the neutrality law of the United States, that members and the public might understand what was and what was not allowable to be done towards helping toreign countries. The subject was deferred till the next meeting. Letters of acceptance of mambership were read by the Secretary, from Judge Edmonds, and others.

The Secretary informed the meeting that he had received

The Secretary informed the meeting that he had received a highly interesting and instructive communication from Signor Gajani, a distinguished Member of the late Roman Assembly-which with permission he would read:

COMMUNICATION RESPECTING ITALY.

To Col. Founds, Sorrelary of the Society of Universal De-

Six: Among the downtrodden nations of Europe anxiously waiting for the hour when they may burst their bonds, there is none which merits greater attention or awakens deeper sympathy than Italy. Neither the several invarious, nor the foreign domination, nor a thousand years or political and religious tyranny, have effaced from the memory of Italians that they are all, from the Alps te Sielly, one nation—nor have sufficed to extinguish among them Never have they been at any previous epoch mere ready than they are to-day to rise to assert their rights—and perhaps no previous moment in her history ever presented to Italy a more favorable opportunity to reacquire her nationality. The belief of this is strong in the minds of all Italiene: and a protracted and ferocious oppression has aroused in the masses the courage of despair, so that it is evident that if once they break their fetters it will not be again pos-

Both Italians and strangers agree that there can be no salvation for Italy without the destruction of the Papacy, through which monstrous and eruel power Italy has be brought to suffer all the tortures by which for ten centuries she has been incerated.

The first query which arises in the mind of every one is of course. What are the means by which Haly can liberate berself from such numerous and potent enemies! The reply is plain: Through the same means which the Netherlands made use of to secure their civil and religious liberty, locsetting herself from the iron grasp of the King of Spain, who in these days ruled half Europe, the ocean, and many other parts of the world—that is by a revolution opportune ly commenced and energetically carried on. It happens that among the small States into which, from the force of circumstances, Italy is subdivided, there is one (Piedmont) which is not oppressed in a degree equal to the others, and which since 1848 has been governed by a Constitutional Monarch who has a standing army which, though little, might, at the commencement of a revolution, serve as a nucleus. Hence arose in the minds of some the notion of offering to this little King the crown of all Italy, provided he would take the field to gain it with the assistance of the

revolutionary element.

I will not enter into the question as to whether this idea be the best, and whether a fatal necessity obliges the Italians to renounce the hope of securing their liberty for the sake of facilitating the acquisition of their national inde pendence. Let us examine the practical bearings of the

Every calm observer will easily porceive that to turn this preject to practical utility, two conditions are indispensable: first, that the King of Piedmont resolve in good faith to unite with the revolutionists to carry out the project and the other is that such a union be practically useful and pos-Since it is impossible to be certain of the future intention

Since it is impossible to be certain of the fature intentions of any man, and much more so of any King, we must draw our conclusions according to what line of conduct presents to him, the greatest personal advantages. The King of Piedmont in uniting himself with the revolution must break with all the diplomacy of Europe, and conounce his connection with the other Sovereigns, especially with the Pope. Should be successful in this hold enterprise he would to a certainty lose his present crown, instead of gaining the one he cevets. Does his interest prompthin to linear such a risk ! The ambition of grasping the crown of Italy wight prhaps entice him to make the attentant work to certain of scuring the prize after the victory, but all of us know and the King also known what a ravolution is, and that me no certainty that after the struggle of the revolution at the revolution which it when the sound of the King of the King

less tables to the fastles to the conformal constitution to the fastles to the fastles to the fastles that the conformal confo

valled that fatal notion of making the movement in accordance with a prince, offering to bim the constitutional crown of Italy. Charles Albert and a prince of Naples were in the conspiracy, and both betrayed tha Carbonari, and committed terrible havoc among tham. The Napolitan died shortly afterward: but Charles Albert, having mounted the throne of Piedmont, continued his persecutions against his filow compirators till the year 1847; many were hanged by him, especially in the years 1841; and 1834. Severe reflections cannon justly be made upon the conduct of man who were houst patriots and showed in their martyrdom their fervent and resolute love of their country; they explaited by their execution the arror they had committee in trusting in a prince—yet what else could they reasonably have expected.

In the year 1831 the fatal mistake of trusting in a prince was repeated: the crown of Italy was offered to the Duke of Modena, who feignd acceptance, and having discovered to the their Italian Governments. The Italians, when the treason was known, attempted a movement, which was then impracticable, every precaution having been taken before hand by the princes. The Duke of Modena when he left his State, to avoid the fury of the storm, carried away with him, tied behind his carriage, the unfortunate Ciro Menotti who had been by his companions deputed to treat with him, and the patriot was hanged in presence of the Duke, who coolly watched his dying struggles.

In 1848 some of the Liberals of Italy committed the same blunder in reposing confidence in the same Charles. Albert of 1840, 1851 and 1854. He rushed into Lombardy so soon as he heard of the inpurrection, because he expected to add that province and the duches to his State if the pepular movement were successful: certainly he did not desire Iffaly, since he refused under any conditions to interiers with the Pope And what happened? The revolution, which was triumphant throughout Lombardy, became instantly paralyzed on the arrival of the King, wha effected the pop

* Lowis Reymont and Timothy Hodge